PATTI'S DIVORCE.

A Remarkable Document from the Cour d'Appel.

THE CAUX MARRIAGE NULL

Counsei Claims That the English Priest Had No Jurisdiction.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LAW.

There Being No Marriage There Can Be No Divorce.

FARIS, June 4 1878. The following interesting document is taken from record in the Court of Appeals and explains itself :-On the 29th of July, 1868, Mr. Henri de Roger de Cabuzac, Marquis de Caux, and Miss Adelina Jeanne Marie Patti, presented themselves before Rev. Will-lam Plunkett, priest of the Catholic Church of St. Mary's, Clapham Park, district of Wandsworth, of Surrey, England, with four witnesses, to proceed with the celebration of their marriage. A certificate (see annex B) was propared by the celebrant in which no expressly declares:-

First-That he has quited in marriage M. the Marquis de Caux, of the parish of St. Clotilde, Paris, with Miss Patti, of the parish of St. Philippe du Roule,

md-That he William Plunkett, was specially delegated by the priest of St. Philippe du Roule, of

Paris, to biess the marriage.
On the same day, July 29, 1868, the certificate of the marriage colebrated by Rev. William Plunkett was transcribed upon the Civil Marriage Registry No. 4, of the district of Wandsworth, at page 20. The copy of this transcription made by Mr. James Frost, Registrar, (see annex B) contains the following declarations :-First-The marriage was celebrated conformably with the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic

Second-Roy, William Plunkett was provided with

Can the Marquis de Caux and Miss Patti be consid. ered as having contracted a valid marriage? The French law declares valid marriage in a foreign country under the double condition that the marriage has been celebrated "under the forms customary in the country." and that it has not been in contravention of the rules of the French Droit Public and the require-ments of the French law. An examination of the Brat of these two conditions-into the Kind of marriage celebrated at Clapham, July 29, 1868—demonstrates it was not according to the civil rules of ant "conformably to the rites and ceremonies of the Ronan Catholic Church." In consequence the validity or the nullity of this marriage will depend upon the power and the competency of the priest at Ciap ham, of the observance by him of the rules of canon est law, and, lastly, of the application of the principies of the French civil law to the marriage. PART PIRST-POWER AND COMPRENCY OF THE PRIEST.

The cure at Clapham had no jurisdiction over the parties. He was legally incapable of celebrating a salid marriage, neither of the persons being of his parish, and, consequently, not within his jurisdiction. The canonical law interdicted him from proceeding with their union in virtue of the sole powers which his character and office conferred, and a marriage relegrated under these conditions is absolutely null. In fact, the certificate of marriage states that one of Rouse, Paris, the other from the parish of St. Ciotilde of the same city. Then, it was not in virtue of hi own personal powers and competency that Rev. Williiam Plunkett officiated, but in virtue of powers expressly delegated to him. The Council of Trent provides, in effect, that marriage is not valid except it is celebrated :-

Non aliter quam prosente parocho; V : l alio sacerdote de tpaius parochi; Vel ordinari: licentia.

It was, therefore, to conform to this rule of the sanonic law that the priest at Clapham, he being personally incompetent with regard to the parties, asked the priest of the parish of one of them to dele letter to colebrate a valid marriage according to the Roule, and the marriage certificate says expressly that William Plunkett was "specially delegated by the curé of St. Philippe du Roule to bless the mar-Hence, according to the canonical law, as the Clapham priest himself acknowledges, he was not competent to celebrate a valid marriage, and that it was only in virtue of the special delegation of the priest of St. Philippe du Rouie that he believed be had power to "bless the marriage," Mr. William Plunkett acted as the delegate, as the representative, of the French cure whose he was by virtue of the special procuration which had been given to him. In fact and In law it is incontestible that it was only in virtue by the priest of St. Philippe du Roule that the Eagitsh priest believed he had power to proceed with Miss Patti, and, as Master Dulaure so well said during a celebrated suit, "The English priest was person who really did it was the priest of the church in Paris." The Clapham priest personally had The Clapham priest personally had neither authority, jurisdiction nor competency to celebrate a valid marriage between the Marquis de Caux and Miss Patti. mandatary or delegate of the Paris priest in virtue of a special delegation. Acting in the said especity he believed he had the power to validly confer the sacramout of marriage and perform a religious act nullity by the canonical law.

PART SECOND—WERE THE RULES OF MARRIAGES OBis the marriage celebrated July 29, 1868, by the priest of Clapham null by reason of the non-observance of the rules of canonical law and the violation of the recognizes as valid a marriage contracted abroad be-tween French or between French and foreigners when it has been delebrated in the "customary forms" of the loreign country (art. 170, Code Napoleon). The spirit nate that the essential condition of the validity of a marriage resides in the observance of rules and forms admitted by foreign legislation. Thus in this bypothe-Bis, if the contracting parties, being French, should them under the personal jurisdiction of the English Catholic priest, the religious marriage cele-brated by this priest within the limits of his authority would have produced all the civil effects with regard to French law. But the marriage of July 29, 1868, was not contracted in the "customary forms" in England and according to the rules recog parties not being under the jurisdiction of the English Dersonal incompetency to have recourse to the French priest for the necessary powers. The English priest acted only as the deputy or representative of the

IRREGULARITY. Plage under such conditions according to the English Shat performed, neither was it he whom it recognized and in whom it consecrates the power to celebrate marriage; it was the French, priest who had sency of which reposes the validity or the nullity of an act which could not have been valid to English legislation, though it had been accomnor competence with regard to the foreign parties who presented themselves before him. It is incon-

should be closely examined. English legislation uples of the Koman canonical law and the French dreit public, the French priest was himself unable to legally perform the marriage, and it, consequently, he was incapable of clothing the English priest, who

WHAT THE CONCORDAT PROVIDES.

The Catholic priest was subject to the regulations of the Concordat (convention of the 26 Messidor, year IX) between the Holy See and the French government. This law, at once canonical and civit, regulates the character, capacity, powers and jurisdiction of French Catholic priests. Article 54 of the Concordat is thus conceived:—"The priests shall not give the nuptial benediction except to those who shall justify, in good and due form, having contracted marriage before the officer of the civil law." According to this law the Catholic priest is not invested with any power, neither with any quality, for proceeding with an act of marriage, and he is even interdicted from disponsing the nep-tial benediction without the act of marriage has been passed before an officer of the civil power. The con sequence of this formal declaration of the organic law is that the unutial henediction given in violation of effect, but without effect canonically. The priest of St. Philippe du Roule could not, from a canonica point of view, validly celebrate the religious mar riage, or, as the Concordat says, give the nuptin blessing to his parishioners, without he was justified by the acknowledgment of their civil marriage before

an officer of the State. WHAT IS MARRIAGE. Marriage being essentially an act of territorial jurisdiction the priest of Clapham could not consecrate it validly from a canonic point of view without being furnished with the delegatory power of the curé of St Philippe du Roule, and who, on his part, could not confer this power on his delegate and still conform to article 54 of the Concordat. It is, moreover, indispensable to recall here that canonical rules require that in order to be valid delegiven except under the express condition that "there is no civil or canonical bar to the marriage." The principles of French civil law governing the personal status of the parties does not invest the Catholic only the civil officer of the parish of one of the parties is clothed with this power (article 163, Code Napoleon), and the law expressly accords "to the asponsed themselves" an action for nullity when their marriage has not been contracted before the regular civil officer (article 191, Code Napoleon). According to these same principles a marriage in virtue of his mandate, of his delegation, can never be considered as a vand act, equivalent or supmiant to the act received before the civil officer Such a marriage is struck with absolute nullity, and justify it. The legislator has gone further still. He has consecrated these principles by a penal code. A religious marriage celebrated contrary to the require ments of the civil code and the Concordat is not only tainted with absolute nutility by the civil and canoni cal laws, but it also talls under the application of articles 199 and 200 of the Penal Code, which say:-

Any minister of a sect who shall proceed with the religious ceremonies of a marriage without being justified by a certificate of marriage previously received from the officer of the civil power shall be punished for the first offence with a flue of 161, to 1001. In case

First.—The act of marriage celebrated in the church at Clapham, on July 29, 1808, has no value with re-

Second-it does not contain the essential condition of validity required by the Code Napoleon (article 170), which does not declare lawful marriage con-tracted in a foreign country between French, or between French and foreigners, except in the case where it has been celebrated in the customary forms of the country.

Third-The said marriage has not been celebrate conformably with the rites and ceremonies el the Roman Catholic Church (one of the forms employed in England), since in the Roman canonical law the priest of Clapham was incompetent and personally deprived of all capacity, jurisdiction or power over the espoused.

Fourth-The cure of St. Phillippe du Roule has not covered this incapacity by the delegation mentioned in the certificate. Consequently the undersigned counsel avers that the marriage between Monsieur is Marquis de Caux and Miss Patts, July 29, 1868, at Clapham, district of Wandsworth, county of Surrey, England, before Rev. William Plankett, priest of the Church of St. Mary, &c., is nell and of no effect.

A. DOUMERC, Avocat in the Court of Appeals. ANNEX A.—THE ACT OF MARRIAGE.
Extraction ex libro matrimonorum, Ecclesia S.
Maria Immaculata de Victorius apid Clapham, Surrey, in Diocesi Suthwarcensi, anno 1868, die 29th

Mensii Julii.

Ego Gullelmus Plunkett, C. S. S. R., in matrimonio conjunz, Hearleum de Roger de Cahuzae Marchionem de Caux ex paroccia. S. Ciotidis Paristis, No. 3 Bolton row, Mayfair, filium Hearlei de Roger de Caluzae Comtis de Caux, et Adelinam Johannam Mariam Patti, ex paroccia. S. Philippi a rotulo Paristis, Pierpont House, Atkins road, Clapham Park, Illiam Salvatoris Patti, Prosecutibus testihus Henrico Princippe de Latour d'Auvergne, et Henrico Mure necon Guilelmo Drogo, Duca de Manchester, et Michaelo Costa.

Guilelmo Droge, Duck
Costs.
Guilelmus Prunkett, C. S. S. R., delegatus specialiter a parocho S. Philippi a Retulo Parisiis ad matrimoniu benedicendu. Ego in frascriptus testor prudictum, extractum, in omnibus esse conforme cum
register matrimoniae. In cujus fidem huic testimonio

Married in the Church of Our Immac by license, This marriage was H. de Caux, solemnized between fadelina Pattt. Certified to be a true copy of an	- 8	No.
ni hors	fwenty- math July, 1868	1868 When Married
Married in the Church of Our Immaculate Lady of Victories, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic	Farenty- Henry de Roger de Cabuzae 42 Bachelor. Marquis 3 Bolton row, May- Louis Henry de Roger Comte de Caux. July, Henry de Caux. 1858. Adelina Patti. 25 Spinster. Perrepont House, Salvatore Patti. Gentleman. Perrepont House, Salvatore Patti. Gentleman. Chapham.	-Marrings Solemnized a
late La	Yours S	Age No.
	d2 Bachelor. cars. 25 Spinster.	condition.
-	Marqu's de Caux	Rank or Profess'n
	3 Bolton row, May. Louis Henry de lair. Oc Caluzas Perropont House, Salvatoro Patti, Attion road, Claphann.	Superiutendent Registrar's District, Wandsworth, it the Church of Que immediate Lady of Victoric Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey. Age: Condition. Rank or Residence at the Profess'n Fine of Marriage.
	Louis Henry de Roger de Cabuzac. Salvatore Pattl.	Fither's Name and
The second second	Comte de Caul	Bank or Profession of Father.

By the act of 6 and 7 William IV., chapter 86, section 38, it is enacted. "That the Registrar General shall cause to be made a sen io it he said Registrar General, shall cause to be sealed or stamped therewith all certified copies of entries given in the said effice; and all certified copies of entries purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the said register office shall be received as evidence of the birth, death or marriage to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such entry; and no certified copy purporting to be given in the said office shall be of any force or effect if not sealed or stamped as aforesaid."

By section 37 of the same act it is enacted that "for every general search the sum of every particular search the sum of ene shilling, and for every certified copy the sum of two shillings, and for every certified copy the sum of two shillings, and sixpence," excit nive of Inland Revenue stamp (33 and 34 Vict., c 97) of one penny.

The act 24 and 25, Vict. c, 98, section 38, enacts that whoever shall "unlawfully destroy, delace or injure,

register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or any certified copy of any such register, or any part thereof, or snall lorge or irsudulently after in any such register any entry relating to any birth, baptism, marriage, death or burtal, or any certified copy of such register or of any part thereof, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal belonging to any register office, or shall offer, utter, dispose of any such register, entry, certified copy, certificate or seal knowled the same to be false, forged or uttered shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years (27 and 28, Vict. c. 47), or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labor, and with or without solitary confinement."

A WIFE'S SIN.

MBS. CABOLINE JENNIN WRONGS HER HUS-BAND AND ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER

LOVER. which had well nigh ended tragically stood in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the very picture of despair. The face, pleasing in expression and regular in touture, was flushed by drink and distorted by evil passions, and the black silk dress she wore was drawn about her in a slovenly way as though she were heedless of how she appeared.
When called to the stand she told hysterically and between her sobs a story which, when explained by the other evidence, opens to view another of these dreadful secrets which lie hidden in so many families and which almost invariably come to light in all their

HAPPY DAYS. Nine years ago, she said, she married William Jer nin, a young man of her own station in life. He was a sober, hard working man, a kind husband, and one of domestic tastes. Her early days of wilehood were full of happiness, and when Heaven sent the pair a beautiful child the bond between them was further strengthened. Like most people of moderate means they had many troubles to contend with, but only lately did there grow up between them any cause for mistrust. Jennio, during the hard times, was sorely pressed, but succeeded in securing employment in paintshop, where he received \$90 a month. On this sum he supported his family to modest apartments at No. 117 South Fifth avenue, and for a while he tound such money as he gave his wife well accounted for. CLOUDS LOWER A short time since he missed her from the house

A short time since he missed her from the house by fits and starts, and on questioning her noticed that she seemed disconcerted. He was unsuspicious, and only wash he one day resized that she nad been drinking did he fancy that something was amiss. His queries then overwholmed her with confusion, but ane did not give say inking of a guilty secret. Time passed, and Jennin began to notice that his wife was expanding more money than before, and with but lite return. He did not complain at first, but a few weeks ago, when he discovered what he supposes to be a piece of grossextravagance, he called her to account for it. She tried to evade him at first, but, bent on his purpose, he forced her to an open confession.

bent on his purpose, he forced her to an open confession.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

This woman, the mother of his child, whom he believed above all suspicion, admitted that for some time she had been unlaithful to him. While out of doors one day she became acquainted with a man whom she had since met repeatedly. She considered the affair of no importance at first, but before long had gone too far to draw back. The man was a waiter in the St. Nicholas hotel. He was only a subordinate, receiving \$17 a month, and to him had gone the money which her husband had toiled to earn. John has assounded. He could not believe his wife capable of such duplicity, and fancied her insane. To the St. Nicholas Hotel he went, confronted the waiter, questioned him and wrung from his cowardly lips a confession of overything that had occurred. Overwhelmed by the blow. Jennin returned to his home to fluc his wife suffering and repentant. She conlessed everything, and pleaded, for her child's aske, not to be disgraced. The bussond was affocted; he believed her regret genuine and agreed to condone her fault provided she would have nothing more to do with the watter.

BROKEN PROMINES.

She promised, but from that way she has been act-

her fault provided she would have nothing more to do with the watter.

She promised, but from that day she has been acting badly. Whether driven by a sense of her shame or by more unworthy motives she took to drink, and forgetful of her word, went again to the St. Nicholas in quest of the water. He, however, would have nothing to do with her. Fear of the husband or pity for the wile caused him to refuse to see her or to have anything to do with her. Caroline Jennin was now fairly carried away by her fenzy. She left home, maddened herself with drink and procured a pistol to murder the waiter.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

It was hall-past six o'clock on Wednesday evening that she attempted to execute her design. Officer Senuti of the Eighth precinct was then on post in Mercer street. He noticed the woman waik up and down in the rear of the hotel, glance into the oasement and stop to single out some one there. Another minute and he saw the revolver come flashing up from her pocket and dashed across the way to her side. His eyes were fixed and the pistol was levelled when the officer caught her arm and another the day to her side. Her woman was a Smith & Wessen revolver of large caliore and with every chamber loaded.

In court yesterday Caroline looked thoroughly

fevolver of large calibre and with every chamber loaded.

In court yesterday Caroline looked thoroughly broken down by the reaction consequent on the previous day's excitement and its excesses. She seemed to be sufering from hysteria and was aimost incoherent. The St. Nicholas Hotel waiter had been summoned to appear, but as he could not be found to press the charge of attempt to kill it was dismissed. The compisint of the officer on the pistel ordinance grounds was in like manner disposed of, as she had carried the weapon in her hand and made no pretence of concesiment. A fine of \$10, however, was imposed upon her for disorderly conduct, which was hard by her husband. Judge Murray interfered was baid by her husband. Judge Murray interfered

THE BOSTON TRUNK ROBBERY.

RICHARD MITCHELL COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL-A GANG OF NEW YORK THIEVES

OPERATING IN THE "HUB."

The stolen silks and silverware recovered in this tiy on Tuesday by Captain Eaken, of the Fifth precinct, were yesterday identified by Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, of No. 474 Mariborough street, Boston, as their property. The man Richard Mitchell, in tore Judge Morgan at the Tombs Court, where Mr. Sargent made affidavit charging the prisoner upon information with having broken into his house on the night of the 16th inst. and stolen from it the trunk containing the silverware and dresses. The prisoner, upon the advice of counsel, waived examination, and stated in answer to the Judge's questions that time of the robbery. He save his occupation as that arrest be was standing in front of the Exchange flotel with a man named "Barney," whom he knew

and jeweis,
Mr. C. P. Banchor, of No. 156 West Canton street,
estimates the value of property stolen by sneak thieves

at \$300.

The apartments rented by Mr. Fairbanks at the Hotel Elitor were entered and \$650 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry carried off by speak thioves.

COHONERS' CASES.

Samuel Cochrane, four years and three months old, while playing on a wagon in front of his resi sence. No. 920 third avenue, yesterday, felt to the John Banim, forty-six years of age, died of heart disease yesterday at his residence, No. 174 Green-

Emanuel A. Jacobs, ten years of age, of No. 318 Emanuel A. Jacobs, ten years of age, of No. 318
Greenwich street, while playing on pier 34 North
River, yesterday, let overboard and was drowned.
James Jourdau, a tecore-minded man, fifty years of
age, leil from the fifth story window of his residence,
No. 17 Washington street, yesterday, and was killed.
Philip Petrie, of No. 36 stagg street, Williamsourg,
was taken suddenly ill yesterday at Broadway and
Worth street. He was removed to Chambers Street
Hospital, where he shortly afterward died. Deputy
Coroner Goldschmidt made an astopsy and lound
that death resulted from heart disease.
Frederick Jockel, thirty-seven years of age, a
painter, died at the Now York Hospital yesterday
from injuries received by isling from the second
story window of his residence, No. 208 Wooster
street, on the 27th ult.

DR. NOBILING'S FAMILY.

HOW HIS MOTHER, SISPER AND STEPFATHER RECEIVED THE INTELLIGENCE OF HIS CRIME-

The German papers which have just come to hand reveal the curious fact that even in Germany the iden-tity of the would-be regicide, Nobiling, was not estab-lished for several days after all the facts concerning his life, social position and residence were published in the HERALD, which alone was able to give its readers correct information as to the man's social position and antecedents. There is now no longer the slightest doubt as to the absolute correctness, even of the smallest details, published in these columns about the man who steeped his hands in the old Kaiser's blood. He was at one time employed in the civil service of the King of Saxony, and his Dresden residence was on the third is there any longer any doubt that the man is a lunatic and not the agent of socialism or any secret conspiracy, as alleged by the police.

UNDOCUTEDLY INSANS. An examination of his papers reveals the curious fact that this man left Germany for England about one month before his attempt on the life of the Emperor with the idea of settling the Eastern question. It appears he was under the delusion that he had discovered the solution of that knotty problem, and that it was only necessary to call the attention of English statesmen to his proposition to secure its adoption. Filled with this notion he set out for England well supplied with money, and through his family influence obtained an entrance into the best society of the British capital. On this expedition be went well supplied with arms, as was his wont when travelling. Little is known of his movements while in England except that his efforts to have his scheme for the settlement of the Eastern question adopted by the British nation was not successful, and that he returned to Germany disgusted with the want of appreciation and intelligence shown by Lord Bea-consided and company. He had, however, one great success while in the British capital, about which he was never tired of boasting on his return. NOBILING ON THE BRITISH THRONE.

By some means he had gained access to the Throne Room at the Loudon Palace, and, by bribing one of throng of the Empress of India, which fact he considered has covered him with honor. Whether this was a lact or merely one of his many hallucinations it is now difficult to decide, but the fact is quoted in Germany as proving that the man had no sympathy either with republicanism or with socialism, and that it is unjust to hold either party responsible for the acts of a man who was suffering from hereditary insanity.

it is onjust to hold citner party responsible for the acts of a man who was suffering from hereditary insanity.

A GREAT HUNTER.

Nobiling, it seems, has all his life been a great hunter and passionately attached to the chase. He was the possessor of an tamenase armory of spicandid wespons, and, it seems, was a very good shot. On other occasions he had exhibited signs of inasoity, and one of his college clums writes to the German police to say that even in his school days he was looked on as a somewhat crazy fellow. It is also related of him that on one occasions, wishing to go on board one of the little steamers which ply on the Eibe and finding his way blocked, he drew a revolver and tried to force his way vi et armis.

ANTI-SOCIALISTS.

So far from sympathizing with socialism it seems that on several obcasions he attended meetings in which he made himself prominent by his fierce and unmeasured decunciations of the party. It seems, therefore, that neither political nor social reasons had anything to do with his crime, and that on the contrary his attempt to Kill Kaiser William was the outcome of some unusually violent attack of insanity, He could scarcely have had any sympathy with socialism, as he was rich, and his family was also very well to do in the world.

It is said that the first words the Emperor William spoke after the snooting, on his arrival at the passe, were, "I don't understand way they are continually shooting at me." And later on, when the Count Perpoucher told nim that the gain party and the poople be deprived of their anuscenent?"

The News angulett How.

A touching story is told of the way; an which the news fell upon his people. In the finders in strasse, onto of the fashionable fauchoury of Burtin, into his steplather, Mr. Von G., a relifed major of the Prassan army, and his mother. On the overaing of the attempt to kill the Emperor William the old couple were string quietly over their coffee, chatting about midferent tepponent in miditary uniforms and two bigs evil tunctionaries in the

door, but this time it was a bired one, a drosky, and out steeped a lady dressed in black, who was immediately recognized by Nobiling's mother as her daughter—one of the sisters in a city hospital. The lady was deadly pale and seemed terroly excited:—

"Mein Gott! mein Gott!" the mother exciaimed as sine rose and ran to meet her child. "What is the matter with my daughter?"

Before the lady could reach the door it was opened by the airmed mother, who folded her daughter in her arms. In snewer to the inquiries addressed to her the daughter begged that she would first be allowed to enter, and on reaching the door she sank down on a chair. Her eyes wandered quickly round the room, as though searching for some one sie found not, and before the astonished family could ask the cause of her trouble and evident alarm she saked, in a trembing voice, "Where's Karl?"

"Karl is not bome," replied her mother, and not ong that the palior of her daughter's face in crossed, the mother became alarmed, instinctively recing that some misortune had happened. "Meli Gott! mein Gott! what's the matter, gui!?" she cried. "Karl was not here to-day; to visited us yesterday," said her steplather. "But why do you ask? What is the matter?"

"Have you not heard? Oh! have you not heard?" cried the daughter, tremulously.

"Singeror William was shot to-day in the Unter den Linden."

"The Emperor shot! Who did it?" cried the Major and his wife, in one broath, the Major jumping up full of terror.

The daughter's face grew itvid as she answered:—

"The marderer's unine sk Karl Nooding. I heard the name shouled along the street, amid the curses and the imprecations of the people. I heard it shouled through the city, as I sat in my room, and came here to seek my brother. He is not here!"

But her mother beard her sot. As her son's name was pronounced the poor woman sank back on her chair in a swoon, while the old Mejor stood there be fore her, motionless as a statue, his bead bowes down under the weight of shame and sorrow that had islien on his ia

fore her, motionless as a statue, his head howes down under the weight of sname and sorrow that had failed on his family.

While the afflicted family were still engaged ministering to the unhappy mother another carriage drove up, and two of the higher police officials stepped out frey had come to request the presence of the afflicted mother and her husbana at the Police Headquarters. The daughter requested permission to accompany her parents, which was immediately given, and the sad party drove off. During the drive, Nabining's mother sat motioniess and looked out on the vast masses of people like one dazed. It was a terribie trial, for on all sides the name of Karl Nobiling was should and ecuses and imprecations, which were taken up and ecused back by 10,000 tonguos, as though the very stones of the city had found a voice to curse Karl Nobiling, the murderer of the Katser. But the mother spoke not, nor gave any sign. She stared out wonderingly on that immense maddened mutitude until she arrived and sang weeping on the couch of her blood-staned son.

AN UNNATURAL SON.

Robert Curtis, thirty years of age, was arraigned before Judge Otterbourg yesterday on a charge of brutainty toward his mother, who is sixty-four years neighbors, it appears that Curtis has been for a long time in the habit of beating his mother, and that yesterday morning he forced his way into her room, at No. 202 Delancey atreet, and began beating her, when her shricks drew Officer McGuire to the house. He burst in the door just as Curtis was raising heavy caken chair to crush the poor old creature. and arrested a blow that might have proveintal. He then took the ruffian to the station house and produced him in the Kssex Market Court. When Mrs. Cartis was helped to the stand her brutal son cred out in a paroxysm of rags, "that old hag there has me arrested because I scoided her for drinking. But do what you please I'll murder her and all who had a has in this the first chance igot. Carse her, I'll both her up in vitrio." "Young man," the Court interrupted, "you are fined \$10 and placed under \$1,000 bait to keep the peace. In default of this I commit you to the island for twelve months, and I'll see you don't get out believe your term is over."

With a roar of anger the ruffian made a dash at his old mother, who was being helped away, and as the officers drove bim back he shouted, "Mark my words, I'll kill her and all who are connected with her if I have to go to neit three minutes after. I'll kill her, so help me God, if it costs me my life!" and raving, cursing and struggling, they led the beater of his mother away to the jail. fatal. He then took the ruffian to

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN

Booth's Alleged Courtship of a Senator's Daughter.

ROMANTIC. VERY.

But Robert Lincoln Makes a Very Explicit Denial

The Portsmouth (Va.) Occasional has published an article from Alexander Hunter parrating the chie prior to the assassuation of President Lincoln. The story is supposed to be told by one Mrs. Temple, who asserts that Booth and Lincoln were mutually ac-

BESSIE HALE. She says:-"Among all of Bossie Hale's admirers Booth was the most ardent and devoted, distancing all competitors, except one, and that was the President's eldest son, Robert Lincoln, who was midly in love with Bessie. He courted her again and again and wouldn't take no for his answer. He had a heavy backing, for both the Senator and his wife, aware of the spiendid advantages of the match, urged their daughter to marry Robert Lincoln and queen it at the White House, which in those days was like the palace of royalty itself. She would have given in, I am confident, but for Booth, who, with his charm of person, manner and intellect, carried the day and won her heart, but not her hand, for her parents the intimacy between their daughter and the actor. Indeed, both father and mother considered it a great piece of presumption for the 'player' to make love off the accuse stage. John Wilkes Booth they considered divine in the princely role of hamlet or wearing the slashed doublet and habiliments of the half-prince, half-peasant Mei-notte, but as a son-in-law to the first Senator in the land! there the charm ceased, and they commanded

"How much Be-sie Hale really cared for Booth none of us knew; probably not even he himself could tell. No one was aware of the absorbing, true, devoted affection that Bessie had for him-a love great to its purity and singleness, firm in its attachment, as true as death itself, and stronger than life and death combined. Only in the fearini trial and the awful times its brightness, lighting the lurid darkness with its beams, even as the rays of the lighthouse gleam out

across the waste of angry waters.
"Beeste Hale was passionately fond of seeing Booth assume the character of Hamlet the Dane, and often would make him repeat the famous soliloguy in the

knew; he was insane, sometimes, it seemed to me, and, when Bessie accepted any attention from any other man, Booth would not like a patient just out of Bediam. One night—I can never forget it—there was a large hop at our hotel, and the saloons were crowded with the wealth, the beauty, the bravery and the talent of the land. The Bench, the Bar, trade and the soldier were all represented, and the scene in the ball room was one calculated to excite the imagination and design the ave.

room was one calculated to excite the imagination and dazzle the eye.

"The band had just commenced to play one of Strauss' waitzes, and while I was standing by the door, a looker-on in Vienna, I turned and saw John Wilkes Booth. He had but a few moments before returned from Ford's Theatre, where he had been acting. He came over to me. I noticed that he looked very sugry and very much excited and I asked him the cause. He pointed to a couple circling to the rhythmic measure of a waltz. They seemed to be oblivious of everything in the world. Their movements were perfect, the maiden's head almost rested on the youth's shoulder and with her eyes naif closes she listened to the errocat, tender words that her companion was pourned into her ear. It was Bessie Hale and Robert Lincoin. As he witnessed this scene Booth's white test dienched over the musiache and his face grew very white, while his eyes biazed like fie, He caught me by the arm with a grasp that made me wince and caused me to utter an involuntary cry, and hissed into my our:—

caused me to utter an involuntary cry, and messed into my ear;

"Mrs. Temple, see that damned villain? Ob, 21 could kill him, and his father, too, and, by the Lord of Hosts! toe sands of his lite are hist running out."

"What do you mean?' I asked him, thoroughly startled by his manuer and words.

"Oh, nothing," he said, recovering himself. "Only the man had better never been born than to come between me and my love. Bessie loves me, I'll swear; but what between her people and his, they will dispose of her as a lamb led to the slaughter."

"I am sorry for you, Mr. Boots, 'said my husband, who, standing beside me, had listened to his words.

determined movement, dropped her hand, turned and disappeared through the open doorway, and as we gazed home of us thought our eyes were looking the last in this world upon the wayward genius who had won so upon all that we loved him.

had won so upon all that we loved him.

STARTLING TIDINGS.

"I went to my own room, and being tired, undressed and went to bed. It seemed as it I had been asleep but a minute when I was aroused by as indefinable noise that served to wake, but was not loud enough to startle one.

* * I hastily threw ou my varapper and hurried to my parlor. There was no one there, and I kept on till I got to the grand salon, and there I found a crowd or people. mostly like myself, guests of the notel and en dishabilite.

"To our scarced looks and renzied interrogations of what has happened?" the reply came in hushed, awful accents, that President Lincoln had been mardered by Booth.

"To our scarcel looks and frenzied interrogations of a What has happened?" the reply came in husted, awful accents, that President Lincoln had been mardered by Booth? I incredulously asked. 'By John Wilkes Booth? On, no; that is impossible.' "As the crowd surged to and fro in uncontrollable excitement Bessie Hale came in, and as she heard the dreadful news she screamed, and then, before any one could reach her, fell prone upon the floor. She was carried up to her room.

"A day or two after the assassination—a never-to-be-forgotten day—the report came, substantiated, that John Wilkes Booth had been captured and was being brought back to Washington. It was told Bessie, and she came into my room in a fearful state of excitement, and the proud, haughty, cold woman seemed to have lost all control over herself.

"I did the best i could to calm her, and finally succeeded. She wrote a letter to Booth telling him she loved him, and concluded by saying she would marry him even at the foot of the scaffold. At last the news came of his capture and death.

"Robert Lincoln never met Bessie Hale afterward, but, ere long, married a dauguter of Scuator Harian, of lows.

"Bessie never recovered from the shock. The Senator carried her to Europe, hoping the change of scene would make ner forcet the past."

"Bessie never recovered from the shock. The Senator carried her to Europe, hoping the change of scene would make ner forget the past."
"But, Mrs. Tempie," I said, "that was years ago. What has become of her now? I saw a marriage of Miss Hale announced in the papers a few days ago. Was it Booth's Bessie Haie?"
"Yes," she said, "it was."

A COMMENTARY ON THE ABOVE-SWEEPING AND SPECIFIC DENIAL BY BOBERT LIN-COLN-THE ROM NCE OF THE STORY RUDELY SQUELCHED AND ITS TRUTH BEN-DERED DOUBTFUL.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 19.] in yesterday's Inter-Ocean appeared an article headed "Booth and Bob Lincoln," taken from a Virginis paper, and said to be from the pen of Alexander Hunter, of Alexandria, "a brilliant writer," a high toned F. F. V., who, the editor was assured, dealt only with facts

Briefly. Mr. Hunter pretended to give the story of a Mrs. iempie, who was stated to have been a boarder at the National Hotel, Washington, at the time of the assassination of Lincoln, and who was familiar with the President and his

who was familiar with the President and his family, as also with Booth, and with Miss Hale, a said quighter of the Senator by that name, who, it was said, was madly in love with Booth, though courted by Boo Lincoln, who sought in every way to win her away from the actor.

Just what a gorgeous and pyrotochnic har this high-toned Virginia gentieman is may be imagined from the following facts, gained from Mr. Robert Lincoln himself yosterday:—

1. Robert Lincoln was not in Washington at the time mentioned, and consequently could not have poured "carnest and tender words into the maiden's ear," as related.

2. He never know Miss Hale, and therefore is com-A. He never know Miss Haie, and therefore is confident that he was not madly similian writer he as stated by the "brillian writer" aforesaid. It fact, if Mr. Lincoln understands himself, he was telegrably any ous at that time to contract a little matrimonial affair in snother direction.

3. Miss Hale's name was Lucy, not Bossie, as stated in the article—a queer mistake for a bosom friend to make.

make.

4. Miss Haie did not plue away, "shiver, cower and change in an hour from a happy, radiant maiden to a sau, silent woman." Nother did she wander around and finally throw herself into a heartless marriage, "only a few days ago." Suo has long been the happy wife of William E. Chandler and is now residing in Wishington. Mr. Lincoln scouts the idea of her ever having loved Booth.

Who Mrs. Temple is Mr. Lincoln does not know, never having heard of such a person before to his recollection.

recollection.

In view of these facts it will be in order now for this high-spirited gentleman in Alexandria to rise to a personal explanation.

THE ASSASSINATION NOT UNPREMEDITATED. ALBANY, N. Y., June 19, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I see by this day's issue that you have an article of the assassination of Lincoln. I will state here that the Kennarl Rouse, Cleveland, Ohio, "The man that as-as-incise Abraham Lincoln will stand on the highest pinnacie of fame," so you can at once see that his mind rested on that subject. Yours truly,
OHARLES HABTINGS.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

HOUNGEN TURKING OUT OF THE COURT OF THE COUR A gala day at the hostelry of Gabe Case, on "the road," was yesterday. To locate it more explicitly were useless. The Hoboken Turtle Club occupied the

* * Nymph, in the orisons

Be all my sins remembered.

"He took her hand and gazed with one long, lingering look in her lace. I noticed his eyes grow soft with a beautiful mystic radiance, and his sensitive mouth quivered and showed the pearly teeth boucain the musicache, and then he showed the pearly teeth bounds in the musicache, and then he showed his lead with a signed.

The last Legmiature appropriated \$30,000 for a thorough overnating and repairing of the Quirantine buildings on Hodinana and Diz Islands, in the bay, and the work was commenced on Monday less, and is to be completed in about one mouth, giving employment to 100 mechanics and laborers residing on States